

of dealing with this water presents great difficulties, but energetic measures are being taken. This inhabitants of Inawashiro and the adjacent district escaped with their furniture at the time of the eruption, as though a military invasion had taken place. The wounded are receiving treatment at the School-house in Inawashiro. Their condition is shocking. Some have fractured skulls; others, broken limbs, and the faces of a few are battered so as to be unrecognisable. At present the number of patients is 20. Owing to scarcity of medical aid great difficulty is experienced in ministering to their wants. There are about 1,000 persons in need of help, but means of relieving them are at hand. I append a table showing the numbers of killed and wounded. It shows that some places escaped comparatively uninjured. But on the other hand, a few villages were completely overwhelmed. Up to to-day (16th) the corpses recovered number 45. Three hamlets near the village of Hihara are said to have buried altogether, together with the whole of their inmates:—

VILLAGES IN THE INAWASHIRO DISTRICT.				
Name of Village	Hamlets	Households	Injured	Lost
Minami	1	17	10	4
Shinji	1	1	1	0
Shinji	1	1	1	0
Shinji	1	1	1	0
Shinji	1	1	1	0
Shinji	1	1	1	0
Shinji	1	1	1	0
Shinji	1	1	1	0
Shinji	1	1	1	0
Shinji	1	1	1	0

At a spot called Kawakami there were, it is said, some fifty-five visitors, all of whom were probably killed. At another spot, Inawashiro, about thirty visitors were staying, and they also are supposed to have perished. Report further says that on the morning of the disaster, several farmers from the villages around went out with horses to cut fodder in the hills, but there is uncertainty about their number.

The *Clay Shinbun*, immediately on hearing of the eruption, despatched a special reporter to the scene who returned to the capital on the 10th inst. According to his account the villages round Bandai-san heard strange rumbling sounds and felt shocks of earthquake from the 13th. These phenomena continued intermittently for two days and nights, but not being attended by any serious result, no great disquietude was felt. On the morning of the 15th, at about 8 o'clock, the smaller Bandai-san trembled and roared as though a hundred thunderstorms were being binned. Almost immediately afterwards, ashes began to fall, to the 20 feet. The state of the bodies recovered is terrible. Some are literally cut to pieces; others are hurled so that it is scarcely possible to distinguish between men and women. A few corpses were found suspended in the branches of trees which had caught them as they fell. Up to the 17th the number of bodies recovered is 476. It is believed that 61 still lie catombed. The wounded number 41. Eighty-seven houses have been destroyed. The inhabitants of Inawashiro and the adjacent villages fled to Wakamatsu and other places when the eruption occurred, but on the arrival of the Government the scene of disaster and the gradual subsidence of the commotion, they recovered confidence and returned to their homes.

We have yet to learn the barrowing details of individual suffering caused by the calamity. The *Mainichi Shinbun* mentions one. A woman fled from the eruption with her child tied on her back. As she stumbled onwards, a large, red-hot stone flew past and smashed the body. Its blood was scattered all over its mother's body, but she, strange to say, escaped uninjured, and carrying her burden managed to reach Wakamatsu.

From researches made by the Tokyo Geological Bureau we learn that ancient histories do not record any eruptions at Bandai-san. In a book called *Kar-ban*, however, it is stated that the mountain was once in a flaming condition and that the country about its base, to a distance of 1000, abounded in sulphur, from which poisonous vapours ascended. The same authority adds that since the formation of Lake Inawashiro the flames and smoke had ceased and noxious gases no longer generated. Another book (*Togoku Ryaku-dan*) says that from a lofty peak named Bandai-san, situated on the edge of Lake Inawashiro, flames emerged and the smoke seemed to scorch the firmament. A similar statement occurs in the *On Benran-shi*. These records and evidence obtained *in situ* show that the mountain was an active volcano within historical times. As regards the effects of its activity, no information is on record. The "Geography of Aizu" had this passage:—"In ancient times there was a landslide at Bandai-san. The Su-gawa river was dammed by it and Hihara was inundated." Neither the date nor the cause of the catastrophe is given, but the village of Hihara seems to have suffered then just as it has done now. Generally speaking, the districts bordering Kaga, Echigo, Echizen, Utsunomiya, and Ugo are liable to accidents of this nature. An old work states that in the year 805 A.D. a lake was suddenly formed with an island in the centre, and that the lake is the present Inawashiro and the island Okina-jima. We have further the following records with regard to places in the district surrounding Bandai-san:—In the summer of 1595, a large lake, the Shirogawa, at Niumaji-toke, almost obliterated. In August, 1611, a great earthquake occurred in the district. A mountain crumbled away, and the course of the Hihashi river being obstructed, a lake called Yamashiro was formed. In September, 1831, a flood devastated the country. The great earthquake of 1611 did not confine its ravages to the creation of one new lake. The crumbling of the hills dammed another stream near the village of Iitsu and three new lakes made their appearance. Again, the falling rocks blocked up the channel of the Agawa, and a water-fall 10 feet in height was produced. Between 1751 and 1763, a mountain near the village of Banzai-ya crumbled away and a lake was formed.

All these accounts go to prove that the Bandai-san district used to be actively volcanic at not very distant dates, and that frequent subterranean changes occurred. An eruption at the present time cannot, therefore, be greatly wondered at.

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Limited, was held on July 10th in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms. Among those present were:—Messrs. A. Carter, J. F. Lowder, R. S. James, J. Rickett, J. Dodd, S. D. Hopburn, J. Johnston, W. Bennett, C. D. Hall, J. Burton, D. Gillett, F. Gillett, O. Kell, E. Blane, J. Curtis, E. Kildoye, (managers), G. Charlesworth (secretary), Mr. A. Carter, took the chair.

The Secretary read the advertisement calling the meeting and the minutes of the previous meeting.

On the motion of Mr. D. Dids, the report and accounts as circulated, (and published in our issue of the 17th inst.) were taken as read.

The Chairman, in calling attention to the item of "stock as per inventory, \$60,111.25," pointed out that the stock of the company was taken at the lowest market price. The directors had not taken into consideration the market value of the material—only the cost of importation. In reference to the Kobe property, he referred to the advantages to be gained by its purchase. It was a valuable property, having a frontage of three hundred feet on the water, and being adjoined by deep water. It was surrounded on three sides by the railway compound, and had been obtained at a very reasonable figure indeed. The plant, material, and buildings had been got for actually less than the buildings were put up for. He added that, as many small steamers frequent Kobe, there must be a good deal of engineering work to be done.

Mr. Lowder was sure all would agree with him in endorsing that paragraph of the Directors' Report which congratulated the shareholders on the success of the company during its first year, a success which he thought, and he was sure all present thought the same, was entirely due to the energy of their managers. He would not be thought invidious, he felt certain, if he especially named Mr. Carter as deserving the thanks of the shareholders. (Applause.) He had much pleasure in proposing that the report and the accounts be adopted.

Mr. Johnston seconded.

Mr. Carter thanked Mr. Lowder for his kind remarks, but thought he personally had done no more than the rest of the directors. Great part of the success of the company had been due to the efforts of Mr. Kildoye, ably seconded by Mr. Charlesworth, secretary. (Applause.)

Mr. Lowder's motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then called attention to the paragraph in the report as to the retirement of Messrs. C. D. Harman and J. S. van Buren.

Mr. Dadds asked whether there was any special object for having two directors in Hongkong, and whether that object had been served.

The Chairman said there was a special object, and it had been accomplished.

Mr. Dadds proposed the re-election of the five remaining directors.

Mr. Lowder seconded, on the understanding that it involved a permanent reduction of the number of directors.

Mr. Johnston pointed out that as the remaining five directors did not retire, there was no necessity to reappoint them.

Mr. Dadds's motion was then changed to read as follows:—"That the number of directors for the coming year be limited to five."

This was carried.

Mr. Lowder proposed and Mr. Hepburn seconded the re-election as auditors of Messrs. H. A. Harman and O. Kell.

The Chairman said the Kobe property had cost, exclusive of buildings, \$42,000; the buildings, material, &c., amounting to \$1,500.

On the motion of Mr. Lowder a vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, and the meeting terminated. —*Japan Mail*.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, Capt. Wm. Ward, with the American mails of the 30th ult., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon. We take the subjoined telegrams from our American exchanges:—

LONDON, June 27th.

English aid is coming to the help of the Nicaragua canal. For some time past agents of rival schemes have been over here urging the co-operation of British shipowners. The shipowners have given careful consideration to all that has been urged by the various canal agents, and as a result of these deliberations, which have extended over years, upwards of sixty of the leading shipowners and merchants of the United Kingdom held a meeting at Liverpool yesterday and pronounced their decision. R. R. Lockett, of Liverpool, was chairman, and those present were unanimous in passing the following resolution, which was greeted with enthusiasm, being moved and seconded by the Chilean Consul, Thomas Bain, and Henry Shield, the head of the Liverpool Iron works.

This meeting of merchants and shipowners of the port of Liverpool, having heard with satisfaction the explanation given by L. L. Blackman, President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, relating to the plans of the company for the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal, and having regard to the opinions expressed by James Abernathy, C.E., and Sir George Brice, C.E., of London, past and present Presidents of the institution of civil engineers, to the effect that after a careful examination and comparison of the various plans for the construction of an interoceanic ship canal across the territory of Nicaragua, they are satisfied that the plans submitted by Blackman are preferable to all others, both as regards the working and maintenance of the canal, its cost of construction and the time required for its completion, and owing to the great width of the waterway and capacity of the locks proposed the canal will afford ample facilities for all traffic, however great, that may pass through it as will possess the great advantage that vessels can navigate at or near full speed and pass each other without damage or delay, which is not practicable in the usual type of canal of restricted width.

Resolved, That a ship canal across the territory of Nicaragua constructed according to the plans which have been submitted to the meeting by Blackman, president of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, would be of the first importance to commerce, and especially to the commerce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and to that of the United States of America.

The meeting regrets to learn that owing mainly to the existing dispute between the Government of Nicaragua and America concerning the concession granted by the Government to the company, the carrying out of the project has hitherto been delayed, and trusts that the Government and company may speedily settle their differences, and that the undertaking may be placed on such a basis that ample security will be afforded for capital seeking to be invested in connection with it. All the money necessary to build a canal in connection with the previously secured American capital has now been provided, and England will prove a good second to the United States in completing the work.

The Society of Authors of which Lord Tennyson is president, has resolved to invite James Russell Lowell and all the other American writers in London to a public banquet on July 25th, in recognition of their efforts made in behalf of an international copyright.

Colonel G. E. Gouraud, writing from Little Menlo, Upper Norwood, S. E. says: "At 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the above address, I had the honor to receive from Edison his first perfected phonograph, which, on the authority of Edison's own statement, in his own familiar voice, communicated to me by the phonograph itself, is the first instrument of his latest model that has been sent outside of his laboratory, or that has left his hands, and is consequently the first to reach this country. At 2.05 o'clock

precisely I and my family were enjoying at once the unique and astounding experience of listening to Edison's own familiar and unmistakable tones here in England, more than 3,000 miles from the place where he had spoken, and exactly ten days after, the voice having meanwhile voyaged across the Atlantic ocean."

"This first phonogram, as Edison puts it, tells me amongst other things of interest—that this instrument contains many modifications of that which was shown at the Electrical Club in New York a few weeks ago, as widely reported by the press. In several long phonographic communications to me, no single word of which had to be repeated in order to be clearly understood by every person present, including a child of 7 years, Edison mentions that he will send me phonograms by every mail leaving New York, and requests me to correspond exclusively through the medium of the phonograph, humorously remarking—in this connection—upon the advantage he will himself derive from the substitution of phonograms for a style of writing not always too legible."

"Edison has sent for our amusement numerous musical records of great interest and beauty from the pianoforte, organ and other instruments—songs, duets, etc., many of which, he tells me, have been repeated several hundred times. Altogether, our experiences of the day have been so delightful and unusual, not to say supernatural, that it would make it difficult to realize that we have not been dreaming, so interesting withal as to make it seem a duty, as it is a pleasure, to communicate the above to your widely read paper, which I have so frequently observed to chronicle the works of the author of the unparalleled triumph of mind over matter. All honor to Edison."

Colonel Gouraud adds the following postscript:—"It may be interesting to add that the above communication was spoken by me into the phonograph, and written from the phonograph's dictation by a member of my family, who had, of course, no previous experience of the instrument."

EL PASO (Tex.), June 27th.

The Mexican freight depot and the adjoining building of the El Paso and Del Norte line were burned this evening; also about seventy freight cars. A large amount of freight was burned. The estimated loss is \$200,000.

CALCUTTA, June 27th.

The monsoon rains are a fortnight overdue, owing to the deflection of the current to Burma where a heavy rain has fallen for ten days. The crops prospects in Bengal, especially as regards rice, are extremely serious on account of the drought, and prices are rising.

BOSTON, June 27th.

"Wyloco" contributes to this week's *Congressionalist* a bit of most interesting war history, which probably has never before been made public. The purchase of Alaska was authorized by Congress in the re-annulment of Secretary Seward and his co-sponsors, which did not take place until the fact seem to have been that the great sum of the purchase money, \$7,200,000, was not paid for Alaska at all.

There was at one time imminent danger that England and France would unite in recognizing the Confederacy and in raising our blockade of the Southern ports. Our navy was small and the demand for armed vessels along our immense coast was so great and sudden that no resort was left but chartering or purchasing abroad.

Our Government, therefore, contracted for a large and powerful Russian fleet. The vessels appeared on our coast, and for a considerable time were hovering about our northern harbors. There was much speculation as to their object, but at last they departed as mysteriously as they came.

The dreaded exigency went by. It had become evident that no foreign Government would side against the United States in the struggle for national existence, but the contract with Russia remained to be met. The expense of maintaining such a fleet in idleness was heavy. The whole bill amounted to \$7,200,000, and Russia wanted the money.

The situation was very embarrassing. It was not safe to acknowledge to the country that so large a sum as the bill for this fleet was wanted for a "dead horse." A danger had been feared, but had passed away. The enemies of the administration would have made the landing with their complaints at such extravagance.

Both matter, hung on from month to month, and year to year. The embarrassment was apparent at St. Petersburg. It was, therefore, finally agreed that a bill should be urged through Congress to purchase Alaska for the amount of the Russian claim. There were rumours touching the old \$500,000 as there had been among the people of the Atlantic coast touching the cost of the fleet itself. Alaska, therefore, virtually was thrown in at the settlement for a debt contracted for a totally different purpose.

General W. T. Sherman after the close of the war made a considerable tour abroad. Among other cities he visited St. Petersburg, and was received and entertained with high honors. The fact as given above he received here from some of the highest officers of the Russian Government. When he expressed his surprise they were equally astonished that he was not already familiar with the whole matter.

KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Kiukiang, July 22nd, 1888.

The extreme heat we have been patiently enduring for the last fortnight, may have been partly the cause of the following little trouble, which, however much such affairs are to be regretted, has anyhow given us something to talk about.

The native authorities being short of funds decided to increase the tax paid by junks conveying tribute rice to Tientsin. The crews of these junks, of which a very large number are anchored in our port, resenting the additional impost, refused to pay, and have consequently been detained here over three weeks. Their angry feelings were further excited a short time back by the rather rough treatment experienced by some of their number at the hands of the municipal police, for insisting on walking on that part of our beautiful bund reserved by order of our city Fathers for the exclusive benefit of foreign residents.

Yesterday morning, therefore, the malcontents commenced gathering, and as soon as they thought their number sufficiently strong, vented their spleen on all the property they could conveniently get at. They broke down a considerable number of young trees planted with a view to affording a pleasant shade to some future generation of Custom House Officers; they threw the elegant iron seats generously provided for our municipality for the benefit of the weary traveller, into the river, cheering loudly as the beautiful chairs sank beneath the yellow waters of the muddy Yangtze. They smashed nearly all the windows of the fine new godown belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., also as many as they could get at of the windows in Mr. Campbell's tea house, the railings in front of the house occupied by Mr. Simpson, commissioner of Customs, were torn down and most of the street lamps broken. Of course the ladies were frightened and equally of course all the available foreigners of the male persuasion gallantly patrolled the bund.

About noon deputations from the Taotai, with whom our consul had been in communication, arrived and apparently pacified the mob, but was considered advisable by the agent to keep the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Steamer *Yuen-tso* in the port all night, in case further trouble should arise, and many of the ladies availed themselves of this hospital shelter for the night.

A meeting at the Consulate under the auspices of H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. Aytoun, resulted in a foreign patrol being maintained all night, the Customs property being of course guarded by the Customs Staff. The mob did not appear to be a vicious crowd but seemed mainly anxious to make a demonstration, though the constant patrol of the foreign residents no doubt served greatly to restrain them.

We do not anticipate further trouble and trust that we shall have a quiet Sunday.

Today's Advertisements.

CAUTION.

SOME ROCKS near the CANTON STEAMER WHARF will be BLASTED at about 5 P.M., on the 31st instant. All persons on shore or in boats are warned not to approach too near the spot.

By Order, W. M. DEANE, Captain Superintendent of Police. Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [751]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING, JULY 31ST, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: [Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, JOHN F. SHERIDAN.]

Will appear as above in PAULTON & JAKUBOWSKI'S COMIC OPERA IN TWO ACTS, ENTITLED "E R M I N E."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Marquis De Ponvert, Mr. H. M. IMANO.
Eupene, CHARLES FISHER.
Chevalier, WHIFFEN CRIPPS.
De Brissac, H. HASSAN.
Dufosse, J. MANNING.
Ravannes Two, A. SUTCH.
Cadenas, JOHN F. SHERIDAN.
Captain Dellarney, MISS ARLINE FRANKS.
Simone, VERA PATEY.
Erminie, MAUDE HARE.
Cecile, FLO. MORRISON.
Javotte, G. WHITEFORD.
Princess, EVA LEXINGTON.
J. A. ROBERTSON, Conductor.

THURSDAY, "FUN ON THE BRISTOL,"

with JOHN F. SHERIDAN in his original impersonation, The Widow O'BRIEN.

Prices \$3, \$4, and \$1.
Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel. Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [748]

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship

"MORAY."

Captain Duncan, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 1st August, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [721]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE."

Döwling, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on the 3rd August. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [595]

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "BATAVIA," FROM SAN FRANCISCO, VANCOUVER, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [36]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [1]

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Kowloon, 30th July, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that FRIDAY NEXT, the 3rd August (6th Moon and 26th day), being the BIRTHDAY of HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at the Customs and Station.

All Examination of Cargo and Clearance of Junks will be entirely suspended on that date.

F. A. MORGAN, Commissioner of Customs.

FOR SALE. ONE GRAND UP RIGHT PIANO, almost new, and in good condition. PRICE \$200. Apply to A. B. c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 30th July, 1888. [749]

Anti nations.

WANTED A FOREMAN ENGINEER to take charge of a General Repairing shop of long standing; must be able to make drawings and be conversant with Patternmaking, Moulding, Fitting and Turning, in all their branches. State Salary required and where last employed. Address X. Y. Z., Office of this paper. Hongkong, 24th July, 1888. [733]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road Central, on FRIDAY, the 3rd August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and Electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st instant to 3rd August, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, T. ARNOLD, Secretary. Hongkong 14th July, 1888. [703]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWELVE O'CLOCK Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [741]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from the 11th (SATURDAY), to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [742]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1,374, dated 30th June, 1885, of the Shares Nos. 4510/4535 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. C. O. R. E. LEWIS, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 21st July, 1888. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary. [725]

IMPAIRED VISION.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

MR. LAWRENCE is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the HONGKONG HOTEL Room No. 20 daily from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. (CONSULTATION FREE).

SPECTACLES FOR BLINDNESS.

The symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded and either from ignorance or feeling of diffidence, the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight, often resulting in blindness.

The following patients out of many hundreds have sent unsolicited acknowledgments of the benefit they have derived from the use of our Pebble Spectacles:—

The Earl & Countess Lindsay, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
Lady Kemball, 79 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
Lady Emily Digby, Coventry, England.
S. R. Groom, Esq., F.R.G.S., Barrister at Law, Singapore.

The Hon. E. E. Isenmenger, Col. Treasurer, Singapore.
R. Huddle, Esq., Deputy Master Attendant, Singapore.
Dr. Richard Bowman, L.R.C.P., Singapore.
J. R. Allan, Esq., Singapore.
Surgeon General W. Collis, M.D., India.
Major General Sir M. Biddulph, C.B., India.
Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., India.
Major General Murray, C.B., India.
Brigade Surgeon J. A. Scott, M.D., India, &c.

For protection against sun and dust our Luculent Glare Protectors are strongly recommended by the leading Ophthalmic Surgeon.

"MILITARY MEN; ENGINEERS; PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS, and those whose occupation compels them to be out in the heat of the day, will find these Glasses invaluable. By their use the eyes are kept cool, and dimness of vision, inflammation of the eyes and IRRITATIVE FEVER, consequent on over-exposure to the glare, are prevented."

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS, (Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in England and India.) OFFICES:—OLD BOND STREET, London. 3 & 4 HARE STREET, Calcutta. 22 RAMFART ROW, Bombay. Hongkong, 24th July, 1888. [732]

BOWEN & GORDON & CO.

A. G. GORDON & Co. are prepared to undertake every description of ENGINEERING and SHIP-BUILDING WORK, both afloat and ashore, on most reasonable terms.

PUNCTUALITY AND FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

ESTIMATE FURNISHED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STEAM LAUNCHES, REPAIRS TO THE ENGINES AND BOILERS OF STEAMERS, CASTINGS, &c., &c., &c. Hongkong, 1st January, 1888. [71]

Insurances.

THE NEGLECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THERE is no feature of our civilised life that strikes a thoughtful man with more force than the neglect of LIFE ASSURANCE. By payment of a small quarterly subscription any man of good health can secure a very large sum to his family in case of premature death, yet hundreds of families brought up in comfort—perhaps in luxury—are left in extreme poverty every year from the bread winner having neglected to assure his life. In the East many a man lives up to his income, knowing well that if death cut him off suddenly, his wife and children would be left almost wholly unprovided for. All this can be prevented by Life Assurance.

EVERY FACILITY in connection with Life Assurance Business is afforded by

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. Forms of application and all information will be promptly afforded on application to any of the Standard Company's Agents, or to

THE BORN COMPANY, LD., Agents, Hongkong. Hongkong, 29th June, 1888. [659]

STRAITS

